Carolina Observer.

VOL. VII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1824. [NO. 354.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.

For Sale, or Lease,

IN farmsor Lots, on accommodating Terms, a tract of rich and well timbered LAND, situate on the north-east side of the north east branch of the Cape-Fear river, and on the south-west side of Holly Shelter creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in the county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres, by survey.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not inferior, in quality, to any in the state, being a luxuriantly rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the production of rice, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and timothy, as it is capable of being made rich meadow with proper cultivation; and a considerable part of it is high and dry, and well fitted for the culture of corn, cotton, and small grain of every kind, as the part of it now in culture proves, as it produces, in quantity, equal to any land of the same quality in the state. Indeed, the whole tract is susceptible of being made of immense value, by industry and good husbandry, for itis uncommonly well watered, and abounds with the most valuable white and red oak, cypress, cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all of the most superior quality, and capable of furnishing an inexhaustible quantity of staves, hoop poles, scantling, plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly well adapted to the West India markets, to which it has a ready outlet from the river bank by Wilmington, from which it is distant but 28 miles, and to which there is a safe and bold navigation, as well by the north east branch of the Cape Fear as by Holly Shelter creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. So that there is not in the state a tract of land combining more advantages for a trade with the West Indies, than this does; or, indeed, with any other country, or market, where lumber of every description, and naval stores, may be articles of necessity,

On the tract there are two fine mill seats, and some others can be made with a trifling expense of money and labor, and adjacent to it, there are three or four valuable saw mills, some of which *have made good plank and scantling, &c. from timber got on this tract.* So that it enjoys every facility that can be reasonably desired for manufacturing the timber into lumber fit for market, and a market can always be had at Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the persons concerned should decline shipping on their own account to other markets.

As it presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the land, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq. Register of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb, Esq. former Surveyor of the said county, and to the honorable Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a knowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover, and to the Secretary of State's office, in Raleigh, for at knowledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who is ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the said tract of land.

I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a prodertyoffered for sale in many years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable promise of giving an immense fortune to the purchaser or owner, he using only common prudence, industry and good management; for I am specially instructed, by the present owner, to say, that the shameful depredation committed on it by men whose cupidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

☞And I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or spoliation on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in their possession until all hope of friendly accommodation shall fail JOHN D. DELACY,
Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker.

Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 180,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 12 years; the first 5 years without interest.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 18*

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, in Chatham county, near Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, containing about nine hundred acres; a considerable part of which is bottom land, of good quality, and a sufficient quantity now under fence and ready for cultivation, to employ six or eight hands to advantage.

The improvements consist of a handsome

Young Apple Orchard,

of choice late fruit,

A comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, and other necessary Out-houses; all of which are situated on a hill, which commands an almost entire view of the plantation, and renders it one of the most beautiful seats in this part of the county. Persons disposed to purchase, are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves. The terms of sale will be liberal and advantageous to the purchaser; who can also (if required) be accommodated with stock, of every description. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Archibald M'Bryde, Esq.

WILLIAM L. HAYES.

Chatham County, Nov. 25.——27tf.

ENTERTAINMENT,
By D. D. Salmon.

THE subscriber having returned with his family from the country, is ready to entertain travellers and boarders at his former stand, south-east of the Court-House square, where, by his attention and assiduity to render the situation of his guests happy and agreeable, he hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Fayetteville, Oct. 6. 1823.—19*

Runaway.

MY man *Jerry*, eloped on the 21st of March; he has an excellent countenance, very ready in his answer, and with considerable assurance; he is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, yellow complected, has a burn on his left arm, a high forehead, and a head inclined to be bald; he had when he left, a variety of clothing, a suit of white Plains, and some home-spun clothes, the color not recollected. He may attempt to pass for a free man where he is not known, as he is artful. I purchased him of a Mr. Steadman, in Chatham county, and it is likely he may be lurking about in that neighborhood.

Any person apprehending said fellow, shall be entitled to a *reward of fifty-dollars*, if delivered to me, and all reasonable expenses paid; otherwise, if delivered in any convenient jail, and immediate information given, *twenty dollars.*

Any information will be directed to Cheraw.—Jerry is a blacksmith by trade.

CHARLES J. LIDE.

Marlboro' District, S. C. }
April 8, 1823 } 10tt

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles, and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,
Rudiments, - - - - - $2 50
Reading and Writing, - - - - - 3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work, - - - - 6
Music, taught by Mr. Lataste, per annum, $60; per quarter, $20.
Ditto. taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.
Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M Laisney, a native of France.
Drawing and Painting, - - - - $6
French, - - - - - 6
Classical department, under Mr. James J. Sanford.
The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra, $8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments, - - - - - - $3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, 6
Pens and Ink provided without charge.

A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.

Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.

WM. HAMILTON.

☞For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq. President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.

Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1y.1

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
SADDLERY STORE,

Fay-street, opposite the Mansion Hotel, Fayetteville.

THE subscribers have opened their establishment at the above place, with a large assortment of fresh Goods, consisting of Men's and Women's Saddles, of different qualities, plated and tinned Bridles, of every description; Harness, Trunks, Valices, Saddle-bags, &c. &c. Also, Saddlery, such as bits, stirrups, spurs, mouldings, spots, buckles and slides, webs, of various kinds, saddle-trees, cut tacks: Also saddlers' leather, viz. skirting, hog skins, morocco, sheep skins, and a variety of shoe leather.

The above Goods were manufactured expressly for this market; and the subscribers flatter themselves, from their experience in the business, that their goods, on examination, will not be found inferior to any imported into or manufactured in this state; and from their manufactory in New-York will continue to receive fresh supplies during the business months, and will sell them for cash, cotton, or approved paper, as low as can be purchased in any part of the Union. JOSEPH SNIVELY & CO

Dec. 24, 1823.—*32tf.

Dissolution.

THE connection in business heretofore existing between the subscribers, at this place, under the firm of *Barnum Beach & Co.* and at Boston, under the firm of *Amos Kimball & Co.* is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either of the subscribers. BARNUM BEACH,
AMOS KIMBALL.

BARNUM BEACH has taken the store lately occupied by B. Beach & Co. where he offers for sale a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, as usual, and continues to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.

AMOS KIMBALL has taken a store in the North East corner of Market Square, where he offers for sale a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.

November 20, 1823.——25*

No Imposition.

Money will be returned, if cures are not effected according to contract.

Dr. Laland

INTENDS to remain in Fayetteville some time longer, before his return to Wilmington; so that persons labouring under chronic diseases, of which, it is believed, a great number are incurable, by immediate application to Dr. Laland, will certainly get cured of their dreadful diseases, such as cancers, ulcers, tetters, rheumatism, scurvy, dropsy, piles, fistula, scrofula, gravel, &c. He will sell the true rob *anti-syphilitique*, of Monsieur Lafecteur, an infallible remedy for certain diseases, and when mercury has failed I have used it for many years, and lately, for about two years, in Wilmington, in many cases, some of them of the worst kind, without ever doing the least injury.

Dr. Laland's *Blenorragia Composition*, a radical cure, in a short time, for that disease which is driven in the blood, and particularly when cured by the use of the Balsam of Copivia, Tolu, Peru, Styrax, Canado, or compositions of the same nature, and frequently return from the least excess, or turn into the other disease much more dangerous, which, if not stopped, will convert the loveliest person into a mass of corruption. Is there an individual who would forego such benefits, particularly when the medicine can be had at a moderate price? Also, at his office, may be had an article to prevent any injury whatever.—Several cures have been effected in this place, of cancers and ulcers, one of them on Mr. Elliot: other names can be mentioned, if required, and certificates and letters of recommendation of cures effected, in many other places of the United States, can be seen at his office.——25tf

David Anderson, Jr.

MARBLE CUTTER

HAVING purchased the Stock of A. Sweetland, and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with

Monuments, Tomb-Tables, Head-Stones,

and any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also Building Stone of every description, of the best free stone and of the country stone. The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.

Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C.

Illinois Lands.

THE subscriber has for sale, Soldiers' Patents for Lands in Illinois. As these lands were granted by government, there can be no dispute as to the title; and the known fertility of the soil in that state, and the continual tide of emigration which is flowing thither, render it unnecessary to say any thiug to as their value. THOMAS STRODE.

October 29, 1823.—*22

Wholesale Dry Good Store.

H. BRADFORD & CO.

At their Store on Hay-Street, east end of the building formerly Donadson & McMillan's Store,

KEEP always on hand a general assortment of American and British Dry Goods, suited to the trade of this place. Having a partner in New-York, who is well acquainted with the southern trade, and as they are receiving goods by almost every arrival, they expect to keep at all times on hand, as complete an assortment of well selected Goods, in their line, as can be found in any of the southern towns.

H. B. & Co. are now opening a variety of Dry Goods. They have also just received, and intend hereafter to keep, a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Straw Bonnets.

Fayetteville, Dec.),

NEW GOODS.

E. E. LEWIS,

(At the old stand of Porter & Lewis, first door west of Cape-Fear Bank,)

HAS just received a large and general assortmen of DRY GOODS, which are offered for sale on such terms as cannot fail of giving the most perfect satisfaction.—*ALSO,*

1500 doz. of Shell and imitation Combs
150 do. fine Ivory do
100 do. dressing and pocket do
15 cases of Leghorn and straw Bonnets
60 nests of Bandboxes
100 boxes Shaving Soap:

With a variety of articles wanted by country dealers, who are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.

Fayetteville, October 30.——22*

Leghorn and Straw Bonnet STORE.

THE subscriber has just received, by the late arrivals,
2 cases Bolivar Leghorn Gipseys, of the latest importations and most fashionable style,
2 cases black Leghorn straw bonnets,
3 cases Misses do. do. do.
20 cases Straw Bonnets, of the latest fashions,
8 boxes Garniture Ribands,
100 nests band and packing Boxes,
40 lbs. Bonnet wire,
300 yards Straw Trimmings,
30 doz. white Cotton cord,
Silks for making and lining bonnets.

The above goods are offered at wholesale, as low as can be bought in Charleston or Petersburg. Country merchants, and all who deal in the above goods, are invited to call and examine for themselves, a few doors west of the State-House, Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C. ABIJAH WHITING.

N. B. Straw and Leghorn Bonnets whitened, colored and pressed, and warranted to look as well as when new. 24* A. W.

Coffee, Nails, &c.

17 bags Porto Rico Coffee
30 do. St. Domingo do.
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses
29 kegs cut Nails
10 boxes fresh MuscatelRaisins
20 ditto bloom do.
5 bags Pimento
2 kegs bar Lead; just received and for sale by
C. T. HAIGH.

December 24, 1823.—30tf.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
For sale by J. HUSKE.

H. G. Nelson & Co.

HAVE just received, in addition to their former stock ninety packages BOOTS AND SHOES, of which the following are a part, viz.

100 pair Boots, first quality
50 do do second do
200 do do sewed Shoetees, first quality
300 do do do second do
450 do pegged do
300 do copper nailed do
300 do sewed Shoes, first quality
300 do do do second quality
400 do pegged do
400 lined and bound Shoes
200 do bound do
500 do coarse Brogans, sewed and pegged
600 do do Shoes do do
1000 do Boys' and Children's Bootees and Shoes
100 do Ladies' Morocco Boots
300 do do do walking Shoes, 1st quality
250 do do do do second quality
500 do Morocco heel'd Pumps
600 do do half heel'd do
1000 do do spring heel'd do
700 do do Misses' and Children's Bootees and Shoes

ALSO,

65 reams Writing Paper
24 doz Morocco Hats
8 cases Straw Bonnets, &c. &c.

Any of the above Goods are offered at wholesale or retail, at a small advance on costs, for cash.

November 20.——25*

AMOS KIMBALL

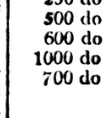
HAS just received per Steam Boat, and offers for sale, at his store north-east corner of Market-square,

500 pair coarse boots
500 do do shoes
300 do women's leather shoes
200 do boys' coarse shoes and boots
200 do ladies' morocco walking shoes
400 do Roan shoes
200 do seal-skin walking shoes
100 boxes segars
5 doz. wire sieves
5 do morocco skins
24 do hair combs
6 do shoe blacking,

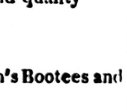
which, together with his former stock, makes a complete assortment. Country dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Dec. 17, 1823.—29eptf

MORE NEW



Boots and Shoes.



THE subscriber has recently received from New-York, a choice selection of BOOTS and SHOES. He also continues to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, in the most fashionable style, and of the best quality. The above will be sold at the lowest price. BM. BEACH.

WANTED,

A LAD, from the country, about 15 or 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the above business.

December 25, 1823.—30*

Just Received,

AND for sale at this office, price 20 cents single, a Pamphlet, entitled "An Address to the citizens of North-Carolina, on the subject of the Presidential Election."

Sheriff Deeds, for sale at this Office.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received from N. York an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at a very small advance on cost, in the store lately possessed by Mr. James M'Leran, deceased.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT ARE:

Extra supr. London Cloths and Cassimeres
Second and common do do.
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Pelisse and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery for Table Covers
Sattinets and negro cloths
Kerseys and Planes
3, and 3½ point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines
Caroline, } PLAIDS.
Domestic Caroline, }
And Tartan, }
Cashmere, }
Merino, Printed, } SHAWLS AND HDKFS
and Cassimere }
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Ditto Robes and Shawls
Superior black Levantines }
Do do figured and striped } SILKS
Do coloured do }
Do do Italian Lustring }
Silk Velvets, &c.
Cotton do.
Men's and women's blk. and col'd. worsted } Hosiery.
do Lambs Wool }
black and white Silk }
do do Cotton }
Ladies' Kid, }
Silk, }
Beaver and Castor } GLOVES.
Gentlemen's Buckskin, }
York Tan, }
and Silk }
Superior undressed Cortes Prints
3-4, 4-4, and 5-4 brown Shirtings & Sheetings } Domestic.
Do do bleached do do }
3-4 and 6-4 common and superior Checks, }
3-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes, }
4-4 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
5-4 do Sheetings
3-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimmings
Elegant tambour'd and sewed, Swiss, Mull and Book } MUSLINS.
Do plain do do }
Cambric and Jaconet do }

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Hats
Negro do.
Brussels Carpeting
Venetian do.
Twilled Cotton Bagging
Sackings and Osnaburgs
2000 pair Shoes, all kinds.

Groceries.

Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and lump Sugar
Iron and Salt
Madeira, }
Teneriffe, and } WINES.
Vin de Grave, }
Cogniac Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica Rum.

22* HUGH CAMPBELL CO.

REMOVAL.

MRS. M. SHACKELFORD respectfully informs her customers, and the public generally, that she has taken that well known stand, north-east corner of the market square, and has opened a new and general assortment of

MILLINERY,

Just received from N. York by the latest arrivals, consisting of
Bolivar, Leghorn Gipsies, the latest and most approved patterns
Straw Gipsies; do. Bonnets
Ladies' and Children's Chinchilla Hats
Children's Beaver do
Artificial Flowers and false Curls
Thread Laces—Ribbands
Fancy Work Boxes
Pelisse Trimmings
Silk Velvets and Plushes.

SHE KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A SUPPLY OF

Plush, Velvet and Silk Bonnets, Caps and Turbans,

Of the newest fashions; all of which will be sold as cheap as can be had in the place.

N. B. Leghorn and Straw Hats bleached, pressed, and altered in the neatest manner.

Fayetteville, January 14. 1824.—2wis-eoptf

Wool Machine Cards.
J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE on hand, and will keep a constant supply, of Wool Machine Cards.

January 6, 1824—.32*

Potatoes, Vinegar, &c.

100 bushels Irish Potatoes,
18 bbls. first quality Cider Vinegar;

ALSO,

1 set Carriage Harness
2 do Wagon do
3 boxes No. 1 Chocolate.

Together with a general assortment of Groceries and Shoes, for sale, by C. FOWLER.

Feb. 9, 1824.—*49

STONE WARE,

AT reduced prices, to be had at the subscriber's store, of a superior quality to any yet manufactured in this country, worthy the attention of country merchants.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

3 gallon	Jugs or	Crocks at	$6 00	per doz.
2	do	do	4 00	
1	do	do	2 40	
½	do	do	1 80	
¼	do	do	1 00	
1-8	do	do	75	

JOHN J. DIOSSY,
8t55 *Agent for the Manufacturers.*

LUMBER.

THE subscriber's Saw Mill being now in complete operation, he takes this method of informing his friends, the Town Commissioners, and the public in general, that Lumber to any moderate amount, can be furnished on short notice. Those who choose to furnish their own logs, can have them sawed with neatness and despatch, at the following prices:

For sawing pine lumber, $5 pr. 1000 feet,
Do do walnut do 10 do do do
And for all other kinds of timber $8 pr. 1000 ft.

JNO. CLARK.

Fayetteville, March 4, 1824.—6t57.

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia,

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale by DUNCAN THOMPSON.

March 3, 1824.—52tf.

10 doz. English Spades,
5 do do Shovels,
15 do Smith's Anvils,
2 casks genuine Port Wine,
3 do L. P. Maderia do
90 bags Coffee,
Just received, and for sale, by
'51 M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order of the last Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the county of Cumberland at the Court-House in the town of Fayetteville, I shall, on the first day of April next, sell on a credit of six months, at the Town-House in said town, two likely *NEGRO FELLOWS*, Jacob and Simon, belonging to the estate of the late Alex. Campbell, deceased. Bonds, with approved security, will be required for the purchase money.

WILLIAM L. M'NEILL,
Executor of Alex. Campbell.

Fayetteville, March 9, 1824.—2t54

Cape-Fear Navigation Company.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the President and Directors of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, at a meeting holden at Fayetteville, on the 23rd day of February, 1824, those Stockholders in the said Company, who have hitherto failed to pay any part of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth or tenth Instalments, of either the original or the increased Capital Stock of said Company, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment to John Crusoe, Esq. Treasurer of said Company at Fayetteville, or their Stock will be sold on the fourth Monday of May next, at the Town House in Fayetteville, and proceedings instituted against any delinquents that may then remain, for any balances due on said Stock.

ROBERT STRANGE, *President.*

Fayetteville, N. C. March 3, 1824—12t t64

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, on the 3d of January, at the Buzzard Spring, near Mrs. Caraway's, on the stage road from Fayetteville to Tarborough,

A DARK BAY HORSE,

about five feet high, much marked with the gears and some saddle spots on his back. Whoever will take up said horse, and return him to the subscriber, or give information so that he may get him again, shall receive ten dollars reward, and have all reasonable expenses paid.

THOMAS BURNET.

February 23, 1824.—50tf

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1824.

Willie Mebane & Co. } Original Attachment.
vs. }
Lynch & Cather. }

IT appearing to this court, that the defendants, Lynch & Cather, are inhabitants of another state: Therefore, *Ordered*, that they be and appear before this worshipful Court, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against them; and that publication thereof be made in the Carolina Observer, according to law.

From the Records,
JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1824.

Cornelius J. Tooker } Original Attachment.
vs }
David Ruth. }

IT appearing to this court, that the defendant, David Ruth, is an inhabitant of another state:—Therefore, *Ordered*, that he be and appear before this worshipful Court, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against him; and that publication thereof be made in the Carolina Observer, according to law.

From the Records,
53 JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

Valuable Lands & Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, 12,000 acres of Land, on Lower Little River, in Cumberland county, on which there are about 150 or 200 acres of valuable Swamp Land: a part of it is cleared and produces good hay, the rest abounds with reeds, and would winter a large stock of cattle, and could be enclosed at a small expense. The remainder of the land is covered with the best pine for lumber, &c. There are on the above lands two Saw-Mills, with two saws in each frame; both of which have been lately re-built, and are in the best order. There is a good bridge over the river at the mills. Also some cleared ground, under good fence; a handsome garden; and the necessary buildings for carrying on the business. Oxen, timber, wheels, and the necessary tools, may be had with the mills.

Also, 1000 acres on Upper Little River, in Moore county, known by the name of the Garter Place, which is well known to be one of the most valuable tracts of land in that part of the country. It lies well, abounds with excellent springs, and a mill site within fifty yards of the house. The whole of it has either good bottom or cotton land of a superior quality. It has a good orchard, and a large quantity of open land.

Also, one lot and the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Fayetteville, on Green street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker; and also, one lot situated on Person street, at the foot of the hill towards Campbelton.

I deem it unnecessary to be more minute in describing the above property. The Mills, Lands, &c. on Lower Little River will, in my absence, be shown to those who may wish to purchase, by Mr. Angus Kelly, who lives in the neighborhood. The lots in Fayetteville, by Mr. Duncan Thompson; and the land in Moore county, by myself. I will sell all or any part of the above property very low, for cash, or on a liberal credit. 51tf

B. W. WILLIAMS.

Two boys, of 15 to 17 years of age, intelligent and well disposed, who can bring satisfactory testimonials as to character, will find very desirable situations, if application be made soon at this office.

An Apprentice to the Printing Business would likewise be taken.

INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

From the Norfolk Herald, March 12.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the fast sailing ship Hannibal, Capt. Lowe, arrived in Hampton Roads in the very short passage of 24 days from Liverpool, Mr. Lyford has received at his Reading Room, a variety of London papers from the 10th to the 13th February, inclusive, Billinges' Advertiser of the 10th, Gore's of the 12th, and the Liverpool Saturday Advertiser of the 14th—being a month later than previous dates, but leaving an interval of several weeks in the regular chain of intelligence.

The Hannibal, in making her passage from Hampton Roads to Liverpool and back, was only *fifty-two* days at sea—and it is a circumstance, not a little singular, that on her last voyage to Liverpool she came out of that port in company with the packet ship Diamond, for New-York; fell in with her again the present voyage on going into Liverpool—and both left together this voyage on their return to their respective ports of destination.

We do not discover by these papers that any event of much importance had transpired in any part of Europe since our last advices. The British Parliament convened on the 3d of February, on which day the King's speech was delivered to both houses. The speech, (which, by the bye, is rather a "lame and impotent" production,) together with the remarks to which it gave rise to in both houses, will be found among our extracts.

In the House of Lords on the 9th of February, Lord Lansdowne gave notice that he should move an humble address to the King, praying him to take such measures as may be thought necessary for the recognition of the provinces of South America, which have separated themselves from Spain.

It appears that Ireland has become a subject of very anxious consideration with parliament. Many documents had been called for and ordered, in both houses, relative to the affairs of that country.

The papers are almost exclusively occupied with matters of local concern and the proceedings of parliament, which last are quite uninteresting.

The small pox had made its appearance in Liverpool, and was extending its ravages. In some cases it had occurred where vaccination had been previously administered; but in all such cases the disease assumed a mild aspect.

HOUSE OF LORDS—FEB 3.

Parliament was opened by Commission this day, the Commissioners being the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Westmoreland, and the Earl of Shaftsbury. The Royal speech was delivered by the Lord Chancellor as follows:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We are commanded by his Majesty to express to you his Majesty's deep regret, that in consequence of indisposition he is prevented from meeting you in Parliament upon the present occasion.

"It would have been a peculiar satisfaction to his Majesty to be enabled in person to congratulate you on the prosperous condition of the country.

"Trade and commerce are extending themselves both at home and abroad.

"An increasing activity pervades almost every branch of manufacture.

"The growth of the revenue is such, as not only to sustain public credit, and to prove the unimpaired productiveness of our resources, but (what is yet more gratifying to his Majesty's feelings) to evince a diffusion of comfort among the great body of his people.

"Agriculture is recovering from the depression under which it labored; and, by the steady operation of natural causes, is gradually re-assuming the station to which its importance entitles it among the great interests of the nation.

"At no former period has there prevailed throughout all classes of the community in this island, a more cheerful spirit of order, or a more just sense of the advantages which, under the blessing of Providence, they enjoy.

"In Ireland, which has for some time past been the subject of his Majesty's particular solicitude, there are many indications of amendment; and his Majesty relies upon your continued endeavors to secure the welfare and happiness of that part of the United Kingdom.

"His Majesty has commanded us further to inform you, that he has every reason to believe that the progress of our internal prosperity and improvement will not be disturbed by any interruption of tranquility abroad.

"His Majesty continues to receive from the Powers his Allies, and generally from all Princes and States, assurances of their earnest desire to maintain and cultivate the relations of friendship with his Majesty; and nothing is omitted on his Majesty's part, as well to preserve general peace as to remove any causes of disagreement, and all to draw closer the bonds of amity between other nations and Great Britain.

"The negotiations which have been so long carried on through his Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, for the arrangement of differences between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, are, as his Majesty flatters himself, drawing near to a favorable termination.

"A convention has been concluded between his Majesty and the Emperor of Austria, for the settlement of the pecuniary claims of his country upon the Court of Vienna. His Majesty has directed that a copy of this convention shall be laid before you, and he relies on your assistance for the execution of some of its provisions.

"Anxiously as his Majesty deprecated the commencement of the war in Spain, he is every day more satisfied that in the strict neutrality which he determined to observe in that contest (and which you so cordially approved,) he best consulted the true interests of his people.

"With respect to the provinces of America which have declared their separation from Spain, his Majesty's conduct has been open and consistent; and his opinions have been at all times frankly avowed to Spain and to other Powers. His Majesty has appointed Consuls to reside at the principal ports and places of those provinces, for the protection of the trade of his subjects. As to any further measures, his Majesty has reserved to himself an unfettered discretion, to be exercised as the circumstances of those countries, and the interests of his own people, may appear to his Majesty to require.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"His Majesty has directed us to inform you, that the estimates for the year are prepared, and shall be forthwith laid before you.

"The numerous points at which, under present circumstances, his Majesty's naval force is necessarily distributed, and the occasion which has arisen for strengthening his garrisons in the West Indies, have rendered unavoidable some augmentation of his establishments by sea and land.

"His Majesty has, however, the gratification of believing, that notwithstanding the increase of expense incident to these augmentations, it will still be in your power, after providing for the services of the year, to make arrangements in some parts of our system of taxation, which may afford relief to certain important branches of the national industry.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you that he has not been inattentive to the desire expressed by the House of Commons in the last Session of Parliament, that means should be devised for ameliorating the condition of the negro slaves in the West Indies.

"His Majesty has directed the necessary information relating to this subject to be laid before you.

"His Majesty is confident that you will afford your best attention and assistance to any proposition which may be submitted to you for promoting the moral improvement of the negroes, by an extended plan of religious instruction, and by such other measures as may gradually conduce to the same end.

"But his Majesty earnestly recommends to you, to treat this whole subject with the calmness and the discretion which it demands.

"It is a subject perplexed with difficulties, which no sudden effort can disentangle.

"To excite exaggerated expectations in those who are the objects of your benevolence, would be as fatal to their welfare as to that of their employers: and his Majesty assures himself you will bear in mind, that in the correction of a long-standing and complicated system, in which the fortunes and the safety of large classes of his Majesty's subjects are involved, that course of proceeding is alone likely to attain practical good, and to avoid aggravation of evil, in which due regard shall be paid to considerations of justice, and in which caution shall temper zeal."

Earl Somers, after a speech of some length, moved the Address, which was, as usual, an echo of the Speech.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FEB. 3.

Mr. Brougham said, with respect to Spain, he could not agree with the Hon. Gent. in his congratulations as to the result of the struggle in that country. He thought the result of that struggle was a subject of serious alarm to Europe. If, as was stated, Spain was attached to the restored Government, he would ask how was it that France now continued to maintain a force of 60,000 or 70,000 men in that country? If the people of Spain were favorable to the present order of things, then France was acting a part contrary to honor and good faith, by keeping a force in Spain to keep her in subjection unnecessarily; and if, on the other hand, it was necessary they should keep such a force in Spain, then it followed that there was a party in Spain hostile to the present order of things, and favorable to the Constitution, who had only sunk because they had not received from those who ought to have been the friends and advocates of freedom, the support they were bound to have supplied to them. This was proved by the conduct of the Holy Alliance; but he would call them the conspirators, for so they had called themselves, and so they had proved themselves, against the liberties of Europe. Austria this year overruns Italy; and France the next year overruns Spain—England not presuming to interfere; and that at the time when it was said the destinies of Europe were in our hands. As to Italy, in many parts, under the influence of the Holy Alliance, he would merely advert to the acts of tyranny, of imprisonment, and other measures of oppression practised by these allied despots, who were now filling Europe with woe and distress, and of whom he believed there was but one opinion in this country, either within or without the walls of the House. But these were not the only inconsistencies; for although we had been told that France was at full liberty to invade Old Spain, and to force on her the Government of Ferdinand the Seventh—yet with regard to New Spain, France was not to be suffered to approach her shores!—No! here we were interested; and, while to the voice of Honor and of Liberty we were deaf, to that of profit we were fully awake.—He rejoiced, however, at the result, whatever might be the cause; but if Ferdinand had a right to Madrid, he had a right to Mexico. He trusted, however, that the Colonies would never again be reduced to the dominion of Old Spain. They had gained freedom by the aid of Englishmen; and, he trusted, they would maintain it. The question, he believed, was however settled by the manly declaration of the President of the United States, who had declared an opinion as to the Holy Alliance and South America, which he trusted we should imitate.

Mr. Secretary Canning observed, that a convenient time would arise for discussing the topics alluded to by the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, he would, however, make some observations on the subject of the late contest in Spain; and here he would say, God forbid that the cause of Spain should have failed through want of proper or possible support. But he denied that the cause of liberty in that country had failed through neglect of this country. He was not desirous of criticising the Spanish Constitution, nor pointing out the cause of its failure.—Into that country it was necessary to send a spirit of unanimity and attachment to the Constitution, without which all efforts must have been unavailing. The question of separation between the Parent State and its Colonies had always been open to the interference of Foreign Powers; and the question as to Spain and her Colonies, was to be considered without reference to the state of Spain herself. He was ready to admit with the President of the United States, that Foreign powers had no right to interfere between Spain and her Colonies—but it did not follow that Spain had no right to recover these Colonies by force of arms. The Speech from the Throne only declared that the Government held itself unfettered, and would act in the manner best adapted to promote the interests of the country. Time had been left to Spain to acknowledge the independence of her Colonies, and we had stood aloof till the intention of Spain should be made known. The Right Honorable Secretary, adverting to the observations made by the Hon. and Learned Gentleman respecting the conduct of the Allied Powers, submitted that England was not now in the same situation as in former periods. How could that colossus of despotism that so long bestrode Eprope have been overthrown without the aid of despots? Were we to form alliances with none but free States? The Hon. Gentlemen (Mr. B.) he believed had been misinformed as to the cases he stated, as mercy had been extended by the Emperor of Austria to many who had been doomed to die. By the laws of the country alluded to, the confession of the criminal was indispensable. What would foreign nations think of the eulogiums that had been bestowed on the hardened criminal that suffered at Hertford? Were we to decline all alliance with foreign nations, because we disapproved (as he admitted he did) of some of their internal regulations? Our object should be to move in our own orbit, not of obedience, but of independence, without looking to the splendor or magnitude of foreign powers. Whenever a proper opportunity occurred, this country would never be found wanting to herself.

On the subject of Ireland, and the measures necessary for tranquilizing that part of the United Empire, he thought as before, on the great question of Catholic Emancipation, and he still retained the opinions he had ever avowed. In conclusion, the Right Hon. Gentleman said, the Speech from the Throne was the account of the Stewardship of Ministers since last the House had met; which, if it did not demand approbation, at least was not afraid of criticism.

—

LONDON, FEB. 13.

In a preceding column we have given some interesting extracts from the Paris Journals. A Madrid article in the *Etoile* again states that a modified amnesty is at length about to be issued. The same letter admits that letters from Lisbon speak of the intrigues which the Portuguese Constitutionalists are carrying on against the Queen, or rather against the absolute system which has been so *happily* re-established in Portugal as well as in Spain. Private letters received in London also represent the political condition of Spain and Portugal as being extremely precarious, and in continual danger of feeling the vivifying effects of a reaction that may render the recent military and diplomatic triumphs of the French of very little value.—The Journal des Debats confirms the reported recognition by Spain of a debt to France for her *disinterested* services of thirty-millions; but it denies that any Spanish property or revenue has been pledged as a security for the payment. If Spain has any thing to spare, we apprehend that she must satisfy the prior and the *just* claims of Great Britain, as acknowledged by the Convention concluded with the Constitutional Government for the payment of the losses, &c. of the British merchants. A property of forty millions of rentes *was* pledged for that purpose by Ferdinand's Government, previous to the French invasion; and though *that* security has been cancelled by one of his very *celebrated* Decrees, he will find that he cannot dispense with decreeing the creation of a new security, either of the same or of some other description, for the same purpose. An article from Zante contains some further cheering intelligence as to the state of the Greeks and the promising state of their affairs.

[Private Correspondence.]

ZANTE, JAN. 8.—The Philhellenists of England and Germany, the venerable Clergy of both countries, as well as a multitude of persons of distinction in both countries, have just sent succours to the Greeks such as they never before received since they combated for their independence with so much glory. Besides considerable sums of money and ammunition, clothing, &c. we have seen here people both wise and enlightened who were going to offer their assistance to establish a proper administration, and a system of economy in public affairs, so as to regulate them in all their branches. Two printing-presses have been established at Missolongo, to print the Acts of the Government; and on the 1st of January (old style) a Journal will be commenced, to be called the *Helenic Chronicle*. Thus Europe will no longer be supplied with news only by the *Spectateur Oriental*, and the *Austrian Observer*, which have hitherto obscured the affairs of Greece; henceforth, every one may know what passes in these countries, now and forever rescued from the domination of the Sultan. Odysseus has made himself master of Carystos, in the Island of Eubea, and he is now besieging Erythrea. The Stratarques, Diamantis and Couras, after having taken possession of the fortress of Cara Baba, which forms a *tete-du-pont*, by which persons reach the Island of Eubea from the Continent, have established a close blockade of Negropont. The Castle of Patras is so closely pressed that several Turkish families have obtained leave to retreat to Gastonni, and the Greek prisoners who were there, have been released by the besieged. Maurocordato has begun the siege of Lepanto and the Castle of Cape Autirrhion, so that the whole of that part of Western Greece will be subjected to the Cross before the beginning of the next campaign. Afterwards, if it is found convenient, the Greeks may act against Epirus, for the plague which desolates Arta and Janina is so terrible, that our light troops, who now cover the banks of the Ambracian Gulf, do not dare to venture across the Macrinoros.

[COMMERCIAL.]

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

FEB. 6.—Our Cotton Market has been steady thro' this week. Sales, of all sorts, 13700 bags—including 5500 Uplands, at 7 to 9½, average 8 3-16d; 1000 Orleans, 8½ to 11¼; 1530 Tennessees, 7¼ to 8 1-8; 550 Sea Islands, 18½ to 17½. The Uplands are at an advance of 1-8. About 1000 of the above were taken on speculation. Imports this week, 11,254 bales.

Liverpool, Feb. 14.

There has been considerable business doing in our Cotton Market this week. During the first three days the demand was very animated, and upwards of 9000 bags were disposed of, chiefly to the trade, and at an advance of 1-8 on previous sales. Since then, however, less has been doing, and prices have almost universally receded again to the standard of last Saturday. The trade in Manchester is uncommonly brisk at present, and spinners holding little stock of either yarns or cotton; notwithstanding which they do not seem to be inclined to purchase largely, and the willingness with which the holders of cotton have met the demands this week, seem to indicate that neither party expect much fluctuation in the article for at least some months to come, or until the extent of the crop in the U. States shall have been ascertained. The total sales of cotton in this market from the 7th inst. to last evening, inclusive, amounted to 16310 bags by private, and 690 W. India, &c. by auction; of the above 12470 were American, viz. 8950 Uplands, at 7 3-8 to 9½d; 1150 Orleans, 8½ to 11d; 1690 Tennessees, 7 3-8 to 8d; 580 White Sea Islands, 12 to 18½; and 240 stained do. at 8¾ to 11¼.

The sales of Uplands have been very large this week, the price of new vibrating about 1-8 per lb. whilst old and middling fair, to fair qualities, have been not only difficult to meet with, but are now fully higher than they have been any time this week. Orleans have been in a fair demand at the sale prices of last week. The sales of Tennessees have been extensive, and at full prices—the stock of this sort is getting reduced. Sea Islands, particularly the common qualities, have been in fair request at former rates, and stained have been very much sought after. About 2000 bags this week are said to have been taken by speculators, and about 400 for export.

The import from the 7th to the evening of the 13th, amounts only to 6708 bags.

CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.....EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

MONDAY, MARCH 18.—On motion of Mr. *King*, of N. York, the Senate, as in committee of the whole, (Mr. Holmes, of Maine, in the Chair,) proceeded to consider the bill "to authorize the employment of certain assistants in the General Land Office." This bill authorizes the employment of draftsmen to prepare maps which have been ordered by the Senate. The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment; and passed to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. *Hayne* moved that the several resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, in relation to the election of President and Vice President, should be taken up. In calling up these resolutions, he said, that they had been lying so many weeks upon the table, that he felt himself bound to call the attention of the Senate to them, at this time, in order that some decision should take place in relation to them.

The motion to take up the resolutions prevailed. Mr. *King*, of New-York, then moved for the indefinite postponement of the whole subject. This motion gave rise to considerable discussion, in which Messrs. *King*, of New-York, *Hayne*, *Van Buren*, *Lowrie*, *Lloyd*, of Maryland, *Mills*, *Holmes*, of Maine, *Bell* and *Dickerson*, participated.

Without taking the question on the motion to postpone,

Te Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

—

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. *Cocke*, it was

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending an act entitled An act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts, approved 3d March, 1817, so as to reduce the number of Auditors of Accounting Officers of the Government.

On motion of Mr. *Burton*, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce inquire into the expediency of erecting a buoy at the mouth of Scuppernong river, in Albemarle Sound; and also a floating light on the Long Island Shoal, in Pamptico Sound.

On motion of Mr. *Cocke*, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting, by law, the employment of any person, except a citizen of the United States, in any of the Departments of the Government.

Mr. *Livingston* laid on the table several communications from the Department of War in relation to the present state of the Military Academy at West Point.

A Message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Everett, his Private Secretary, representing the necessity of an act of Congress to legalise the acts of James Miller, as Governor of the Territory of Arkansas, from the 3d March, 1822, to 3d January, 1823, he having through a mistake, acted during that time, without a re-nomination by the President, and appointment by the Senate, (which was remedied as soon as discovered.)

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Condict in the chair, on the bill to amend the several acts laying duties on imports.

And the question being on the resolution submitted on Saturday, by Mr. *Forsyth*, to strike out the third section of the bill, which is in the following words:

"That from and after the thirtieth day of June one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, the duties on all goods, wares, and merchandise, hereinbefore mentioned, or any other, there shall be added and shall be collected and paid, the full amount of any bounty or premium, or allowance in nature thereof, as, on the exportation of similar articles must be given, paid, or allowed, in the country or place from which the same shall be exported, or in the country or place wherein the same shall be produced or manufactured; which shall be calculated and ascertained under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, from time to time fix and prescribe."

The debate of Saturday was renewed, and continued till past 4 o'clock.

The motion was advocated by Messrs. *Forsyth*, *Randolph*, *P. P. Barbour*, *Bartlett*, *Ross*, *Mercer*, *Livermore*, *Cambreleng*, *Stevenson*, and *Foot*, of Connecticut, and opposed by Messrs. *Clay*, *Stewart*, and *Tod*, the latter two of whom offered amendments which were not agreed to, and the clause was finally stricken out.

The ground taken by those who spoke in favor of striking out this section of the bill was, that its operation will be a direct infringement of our treaty with Great Britain of 1815; that treaty expressly provides, that articles imported into this country from Britain, shall be charged with no more duties than those coming from other countries.—But, as England grants to her exporters a bounty on certain articles on which other countries grant none, and this section proposes to increase in all cases our duty, by the amount of the bounty granted in the country from whence the goods are imported, its operation will, in fact, be to charge such English goods with a higher duty than articles of the same kind brought from elsewhere; and it will, therefore, break the treaty and compromit the faith and honor of the nation.

To this, it was replied, that the principle of this section being, like that of the rest of the bill, to protect the domestic industry of the country, by preventing the foreign articles to be brought into the market at such a price as to destroy our own manufactures, that object could never be attained, and the whole bill must be rendered nugatory, if a bounty granted by a foreign nation on the exportation of its commodities might not be met by an equivalent duty here. It was well known, that England grants bounties for the express purpose of forcing her goods into foreign markets; and if the objection to this section of the bill is held valid, she will still be enabled to do so with respect to this country.

But it is not valid. In that article of the treaty which this section of the bill is said to violate, two objects were intended. The first to secure perfect reciprocity between the two nations, with respect to their navigation. Preferences had previously been given, both by France and England, which threatened altogether to deprive America of the carrying trade—which course of things led to the adoption of what has been called the American policy on this subject, a policy which has proved completely triumphant, and has brought both England and France to terms. But this section of the bill leaves this reciprocity untouched—for no difference is made in our duties, whether merchandise is imported in British or American bottoms.

The second object aimed at, in the article of the treaty alluded to, was to secure to British goods an entrance into our country on as good terms as those of any other nation; nor does this section make any discrimination to their prejudice; its provisions are general, no more directed against the goods of one country than another. It adds the amount of all foreign bounties to the duty on those goods on which the bounty is granted; and if, in consequence of this general measure of self-defence, British goods have more duty to pay than French, it is not the result of *our* legislation, but of *her own*, and when two parties make a contract, no act of one of them is, of itself, to constitute a violation of the contract by the other party.

To this, it was rejoined, that the increase of duty in that case was to be attributed to *our* act of legislation, and not to that of England, for it was our act that added the amount of her bounty to our duty, and thereby caused her goods to pay more than those of her neighbor, a thing we expressly promised by the treaty not to do. Britain has a right to grant what bounties she will—That is her own affair; a part of her municipal regulations; a thing between her people and her government. It was we who now interfere, and make her municipal regulations a part of our law, and found duties on them, contrary to the treaty.

As to the policy of meeting her bounties by countervailing duties, it is a question from which we are precluded, because we have already bound ourselves not to tax her goods more than those of others, who grant no bounties. This may be inconvenient, it may have been impolitic; we have done so, and we must abide by our agreement.

The question was then taken successively on Mr. Stewart's and Mr. Tod's amendments and lost.

It was then put on striking out the third section of the bill and *carried*—Ayes 114—Noes 66.

—

Improvements.—One of the London Journals advertises itself as "the only *Sporting Sunday Newspaper!*"

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1824.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE

The packet ship *Columbia*, has arrived at New-York, in the short passage of 21 days from Liverpool, bringing English papers two days later than those received at Norfolk, extracts from which are given in another part of our paper. By this arrival intelligence is received that Spain has agreed to abandon all hostile designs against South America, and "that the independence of that interesting portion of the globe is on the eve of being, on the most secure basis, recognized." The London Morning Chronicle states, that this change in the policy of Spain, has been the effect of a spirited and combined negotiation, accompanied by intimations of a pressing kind; and that the whole of the Allied Powers, since they heard the language in which England expressed herself, have deemed it advisable not to risk the tranquility of Europe. The President's message, we believe, has had no small influence in producing this change in the policy of the Holy Alliance; and that that, in connection with the part which England has taken, induced the allied sovereigns to pause, and calculate the consequences, before they joined in a crusade against liberal principles and free institutions on this Continent. It was the language in which this country expressed herself, as much as any thing which England has done, that caused the continental despots to stop in their mad career, and reluctantly to give up their designs of "*saving the universe.*"

The debates on Mr. Fisher's resolutions are in a course of publication in the Raleigh Register; and as some of our readers may have a wish to see the arguments employed both by those who advocated, and those who opposed them, we shall publish hereafter one or two speeches on each side. Any thing more than this we deem unnecessary. We feel no inclination to publish a number of essays, prepared by gentlemen at their leisure since the adjournment of the legislature, for speeches delivered in the House of Commons; and by publishing the whole debate, we are somewhat apprehensive we should have to do this.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A convention of republican delegates from all the counties in Pennsylvania, except four, was held at Harrisburg, on the 4th instant, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. The whole number of delegates was 125, who voted as follows:—

For President—Gen. Jackson, 124
Vice President—Calhoun, 80
do. Gallatin, 25

A motion was made by Mr. Roberts, to ratify the caucus nomination at Washington; but it was lost by an almost unanimous vote, only *two* voting in the affirmative.

No doubt can now be entained of the course Pennsylvania will take—she is decidedly opposed to the caucus candidates, and will not, under any circumstances, give them her support. We could have wished that her choice had fallen on another, tho' we have no idle fears of Jackson, or want of confidence in his patriotism or talents; and if he can be elected by the *people*, so be it. Let us have an election by the people, even if Jackson should be the man, rather than an election by a caucus of some sixty or seventy members of Congress. And it is gratifying to perceive, that notwithstanding the diversity of sentiment, in different parts of the Union, as to the merits of the several candidates for the Presidency, the tide of public opinion sets with increased force against the caucus system, and that the charm of a congressional nomination is broken—we hope forever.

The members of the legislature of Virginia, friendly to Mr. Clay's election to the Presidency, held a meeting at Richmond on the 8th instant, and formed an Electoral Ticket in favor of that gentleman. An address was also prepared and published. The friends of Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson are likewise getting up tickets. So we see, that the boasted union, which the caucus was to produce, has entirely failed; and Mr. Crawford, instead of gaining any addition to his strength by that measure, has, we verily believe, been a loser by it.

MR. GALLATIN.

It has frequently been asserted, that Mr. Gallatin, who was secretary of the Treasury at the commencement of the late war, deserted his station, to get clear of the responsibility attached to it.—or, in other words, that he was unwilling to sink or swim with the fortunes of the country which had adopted and honored him. But we have not before seen the charge presented in so tangible a shape, as in the following extract from the *Richmond Phœnix*, an able paper, and friendly to the election of Mr. Clay: let the caucus men now come forward and deny it, and give the editor of the Phœnix an opportunity to produce his proofs. If they do not do it, the public will believe, the public must believe, that the charge is true; and this of itself, setting aside the other powerful objection to him, of his being the creature of a caucus, will seal his fate, as well as that of Wm. H. Crawford. The people will follow the old rule, of judging a man by the company he keeps.

The following is the extract alluded to:

From the Richmond Phœnix.

"We now in the most pointed manner, call the attention of the legislature of Virginia assembled in caucus, to the fact which we relate, concerning Albert Gallatin.

He was at the head of the Treasury Department when the war commenced,—he went to Europe, as one of the Plenipotentiaries at Ghent, and when in Europe, we assert that he made the following declaration in words precisely to this effect—that he foresaw the difficulties in which the Finances of the nation would be involved, "otherwise they, (meaning the company present) would not then have seen him in Europe." We assert that such was his affirmation, we publish it to the world, and if any friend of Mr. Gallatin shall have the hardihood, avowedly to deny this circumstance, we are prepared to *refer to persons who heard the conversation.*"

A letter from Washington City, published in the New-York Statesman, states, that when the nomination of Mr. Edwards, as Minister to Mexico, was ratified in the Senate, it was without debate or opposition, 27 Senators rising in favor of, and none against it. This, certainly, is pretty good evidence, that the charge brought against Mr. Edwards by the radicals is a malicious libel, the offspring of an intemperate party zeal.

The discussion of the Presidential Question, thus far, has been prolific of slanders and groundless accusations, which, we are free to confess, have been confined to the friends of no one of the candidates; the supporters of each, in a greater or less degree, have suffered their zeal to outstrip the bounds of propriety; but that the opponents of Mr. Crawford, as is so frequently asserted, are more culpable in this respect than the friends of that gentleman, is not a fact. If Mr. Crawford has been treated with unrelenting severity by some, so have Mr. Adams, Mr. Calhoun, and Gen. Jackson, by others; the guise of moderation and dispassion with which the friends of Mr. Crawford would cover themselves, is, therefore, too thin and threadbare not to be seen through. They are equally guilty with others; and it is a piece of useless affectation, to pretend to superior purity and dignity, when every day's occurrences furnish such a variety of evidence to the contrary.

A new Step in Dancing—A Providence paper announces the departure from that city of a Mr. Montaes, who professed to be a dancing master. It appears that he opened a dancing school at Providence, was well patronized, received his pay in advance, borrowed about twenty dollars of his scholars, contracted other debts to the amount of $200, then "*slipped his cable,*" and *danced* off, to the tune of "*over the hills and far away,*" leaving his scholars to take such "*steps*" as they thought proper, with regard to the "*French leave*" he had taken of them; and his musicians to "*whistle for their pay.*"

[N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

[This may probably have been a "*new* step" to the good people of Providence; but it is an *old* step with Mr. Montaes. He practiced it, with some trifling variations, among the citizens of Salisbury, in this state, some three or four years ago; and the experience which he received there, doubtless suggested to him the *improvement* which he exhibited in Providence, of "dancing *off*" in season.]

The editor of the Baltimore Weekly Register, after giving a history of the different Congressional caucusses, sums up his statement in the following table and remarks:

Years.	Whole No. members in congress.	Whole No. republican members.	Present in caucus.	Absent on every account.
1808	176	130	94	36
1812	176	133	82	51
1816	215	138	119	19
1824	261	216	66	150

In the caucusses of 1808, 1812 and 1816, taken together, the members present at the meetings were considerably more than a majority of all the members of congress, including the federalists, though the latter amounted to 166 in the three congresses; and the republicans, present in caucus, stood, in relation to the whole amount of republicans in the Senate and House of Representatives, as 295 is to 401—that is, *three-fourths* of the republican members attended at these caucusses, notwithstanding the conscientious scruples of many. The meeting lately held was attended by only *one fourth* of the members of Congress, and, perhaps, if things were properly *sifted*, by little more than one fourth of the *republican* members; regard being had to an observance of landmarks in the time past.

It has been ascertained, by the Postmaster General, that there are five hundred and ninety nine newspapers published in the United States, viz.—

In Maine,	12	In Georgia,	14
New Hampshire,	11	Ohio,	48
Massachusetts,	35	Indiana,	12
Rhode Island,	9	Illinois,	5
Connecticut,	23	Missouri,	6
Vermont,	8	Kentucky,	18
New-York,	137	Tennessee,	15
New-Jersey,	18	Mississippi,	7
Pennsylvania,	110	Alabama,	10
Delaware,	4	Louisiana,	8
Maryland,	22	Michigan,	1
Virginia,	35	District of Colum.	8
North Carolina,	11		
South Carolina,	12	Total,	599

This number is *ascertained*, with the town or village in which each paper is published. There are probably a few scattering papers not yet reported to the Department.

[*Nat. Intel.*

Little Rock, Arkansas, Dec. 30.—John R. Dunbar, who was indicted at the late term of the Superior Court of this territory, for the murder of Thomas Dennis, yesterday morning effected his escape from the jail in this place, by *disguising himself in the clothes of his wife*, (who, contrary to the positive orders of the sheriff, had been permitted to remain with him the preceding night,) and passed the jailer, with his child in his arms, without exciting suspicion. After passing out of the jail, he carried his child to the house where his wife had been living, and then made his exit at the back door. Two minutes had scarcely elapsed, before the alarm was given, and several persons started soon after in pursuit of the fugitive. The pursuit was continued for two or three hours, but without success. Dunbar is a notorious scoundrel, and has for a long time been leagued with a gang of horse-thieves and counterfeiters, who infest some parts of this territory.

S. CAROLINA METHODIST CONFERENCE

STATIONS OF THE PREACHERS FOR 1824.

Athens District—*S. K. Hodges*, P. E.
Milledgeville—William Capers, Sup. A. M.
Cedar Creek—W. Arnold, G. W. Huckabee,
Sparta—Anderson Ray, A. F. Edwards,
Alcovi—Jas. Bellah, Patrick N. Maddeux,
Broad River—J. B. Chappell, J. C. Wright,
Appalachee—Thos. Samford, Isaac Oslin,
Grove—Wiley Warwick,
Monroe-Mission—M. Westmoreland, M. C. Purifoy,
Yellow River Mission—D. G. M'Daniel, M. Turrentine,
Gwinett Mission—William Parks,
Walton Mission—Whitman C. Hill.
Oconee District—*Andrew Hamill*, P. E.
Washington—Jesse Sinclair,
Oakmulgie—J. Evans, B. Gordon, Supr'ry,
Little Oakmulgie—J. J. Triggs,
Ohoopi—J. H. Robertson,
Satilla—J. Bigby, P. Groover,
Liberty & Darien—Asbury Morgan,
St. Marys & Amelia Island—Elijah Sinclair,
Applin Ct.—A Wyrick,
St. Augustine—Noah Laney,
Chatahoochie Mission—Jas. Tabor, I. Sewell,
Early Mission—John Slade.
Ogeechee District—*Joseph Travis*, P. E.
Augusta—George Hill,
Washington & Lexington—Lovick Pierce,
Waynesborough—N. H. Rhodes,
Warren—T. Snead, Wm. Kennedy, Sup'ry,
Little River—R. L. Edwards, A. P. Manly,
Saluda—J. B. Turner, Charles Hardy,
Abbeville—James Dannelly, John Massey,
Keowee—D. Garrison,
Louisville & Warrenton—T. Darley.
Edisto District—*J. O. Andrew*, P. E.
Savannah—T. L. Winn,
Charleston—Samuel Dunwody, J. Howard, J. Galluchat, and Stephen Olin.
Black Swamp—Elisha Calloway,
Cypress—Robert Adams,
Orangeburgh—T. Owen, D. Wade,
Village—J. Murrow,
Congaree—John Reynolds,
Cooper River—S. B. Abbott,
Coosawhatchie Mission—James Norton.
Broad River District—*Henry Bass*, Pr E.
Columbia—Nicholas Talley,
Camden—Joshua N. Glenn,
Santee—Charles Betts, B. L. Hoskins,
Wateree—James Dunwody, N. P. Cook,
Sandy River—T. Mabrey, John Mood,
Newberry—Joseph Holmes,
Enoree—A. Turner, B. Gaines,
Reedy River—B. Smith, D. N. Burkhalter, James Stockdell.
Pee Dee District—*W. M. Kennedy*, P. E.
Georgetown—Lewis Myers,
Black River—A. Purifoy,
Lynch's Creek—J. Taylor, J. W. Townsend,
Little Pee-Dee—N. Ware, Es. Sinclair, J. Hitchenor,
Brunswick—J. Boswell, J. L. Greaves,
Bladen—M. McPherson,
Deep River—J. W. Norton,
Fayetteville—Bond English,
Wilmington—R. Flourney.
Catawba Dist.—*D. F. Christenbury*, P. E.
Montgomery—B. Rhodes, W. Mason,
Rocky River—Z. Dowling, S. Sewell,
Sugar Creek—D. Asbury,
Lincoln—Josiah Freeman, R. Mason,
Union—J. L. Jerry, H. W. Ledbetter,
Upper French Broad—E. Askew, E. Petty,
Black Mountain—J. Covington,
Morganton—Jeremiah Freeman,
Asbury Mission—Isaac Smith, M. Raiford.

The first Friday in May and September, are appointed as Fast Days.

The next annual Conference will be held in this town, to commence on the 20th January, 1825.

It is mentioned in the Detroit Gazette as a singular and pleasing fact, that there is not a single individual imprisoned, for crime or debt, in the Territory of Michigan.

Arrived, on Saturday, Steam Boat *North-Carolina*, with 28 boxes and 4 trunks Dry Goods; 12 boxes Raisins; 32 kegs Powder; 116 Setts Plough Castings; 4 doz. Spades; 12 qr. casks Wine; 12 bbls. Loaf Sugar; 10 cases Porter—to Stuart & Birdsall.

12 packages Hardware, to D. B. Crane & Co.; 29 trunks and cases of Dry Goods; 39 hhds. Molasses; 87 bags Coffee; 9 hhds. and 13 bbls. Sugar; 52 casks and 80 bushels Potatoes; Nails, Powder, &c. &c. to sundry merchants in this place and in Hillsborough.

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday last, of inflammation in the chest, Mr. *Gabriel Dubrutz*, aged 64.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly,
BY A COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS.

MERCHANDISE.	Qu'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.	4	5
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7 50	8 00
Brandy, Cogniac,	gallon.	1 25	1 50
Apple, in dem'd	do	50	55
Peach,	do.	55	60
Bacon,	lb.	7	8
Beeswax,	do.	31	32
Butter,	do	12	15
Bagging (abundant)	yard,	18	27
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.	23	24
2d & 3d qual.	do	21	22
Candles, Mould,	do	12	12½
Spermaceti,	do		34
Cotton,	do	12½	13
Corn,	bushel	42	45
Copperas	lb.	3½	4
Flax	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel	75	80
Flour, Fine,	barrel.	4 75	5
Superfine,	do	5 00	5 25
Fish, Herrings	do	5 00	
Mullet	do	6 00	
Feathers	lb.	35	37½
Gin, Holland,	gallon,	90	1 25
Country,	do	45	45
Ginger	lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	groce	11	12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb.		
West India,	do		
Iron,	100 lb.	4½ 00	5 00
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3 00	3 25
Flotant	do	3 00	
Lime,	cask,	2 50	3 00
Lard	lb.	8	10
Leather, Skirting	do	30	35
Sole	do	28	30
Bridle	side	3 00	4 00
Lead, Bar	lb.	8½	9
Logwood	100 lb.	3 00	4 00
Molasses,	gallon,	26	28
Nutmegs	lb.	2 00	2 50
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do	7½	8
Wrought	do		
Nankeens, Blue	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	do	60	65
Shingles	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats,	bush	30	35
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	20 00	25 00
Linseed	gallon.	85	1 00
Pork	barrel.	11 00	13 00
Porter London,	dozen.	3 50	
Philadelphia,	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	lb.	22	25
Pimento,	do	25	26
Plaster Paris,	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	8 00	
Others,	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown	do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,	80	1 00
Wind. Island.	do	70	80
New-England,	do	45	50
Rice,	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	box,	2 50	3 50
Rags	lb.	2	6
Shot,	Bag,	2 75	3
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	9 50	10 50
Common,	do	9	9 50
Loaf,	lb.	17	19
Salt, Liverpool,	bush	75	80
Turks Island,	do		
St. Ubes, &c.	do	75	80
Salts, Epsom	lb.	25	30
Glauber	do	7½	8
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	16	17
German	do	17	1
Salt-Petre	do	12½	2
Tallow,	do	6	7
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson,	do	1 20	1 20
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb.	3 25	4 00
Manufactured,	do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x	box	16 00	17 50
Verdigrs,	lb.	65	
Wheat,	bush.	85	90
Whiskey,	gallon	33	35
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	do	80	

The Circulating Library

BEING about to be closed, the holders of the following books, which are out, will please to return them without delay:—

1st Vol. Prideaux' Connexions,
5th do British Prose Writers,
2d do Taylor's Sermons,
1st do Tom Jones,
1st do Pindar's Works,
1st & 2d vols. Peregrine Pickle,
5th & 7th vols. Quarterly Review,
2d vol. Justinia,
2d do Las Casas' Journal.

March 17.— JOHN McRAE.

LOST,

ON Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning last, a small light coloured Pocket Book. It contained one five dollar note; a due bill, signed by Jacob Allen, for $39 60, and some other papers, of little use to any person but myself. It has my name written inside, and dated Newark, Oct. 1. The money will be given for the book and papers, on its delivery at the Observer Office. WM. ROFF.

March 18, 1824.—2t55.

SALES AT AUCTION.

This day, at Willkings & Co. Auction Store,

A large and general assortment of fresh imported DRY GOODS, among which are,
Canton Crape Robes and Shawls
Cambric and Book Muslins
Men's and Women's white and col'd cotton Hose
Plain and fancy Cravats
Calicoes, cotton Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1824.—1w.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and is now opening, a general assortment of *EUROPEAN, INDIA*, and *DOMESTIC DRY-GOODS*, adapted to the season, which will be sold at a small advance from cost, wholesale and retail.

ALSO,

20 cases Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, *very low*
100 nests Band Boxes
200 boxes Shaving Soap
5 cases Wool Hats
5 do Whittimore's Cotton Cards
200 doz. Shell, Ivory, and Imitation Combs, of every description.

Country merchants and others, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

E. E. LEWIS.

March 16, 1824.—*54

NEW SPRING GOODS.

NOW opening, a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, adapted to the season, which will be disposed of upon very low terms. Country Merchants and others, are requested to call and take a look before they purchase elsewhere.

ALSO,

3 Cases ladies' walking and prunella Shoes
1 do unbleached Shirtings
1 do men's Leghorn Hats, *cheap*
10,000 real Spanish Segars.

WILLIAMS & PENN.
(*Person Street.*)

March 17, 1824.—4t57.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has opened a Grocery Store at the foot of Hay Mount, in the house now occupied by John Ingram, Esq. where he will keep on hand a regular supply of articles of the above kind; and he has appointed John Ingram his agent to conduct and manage the same. DUNCAN M'LEAN.

1wp.

Sugar, Vinegar, &c.

12 Barrels Sugar,
18 bbls. first quality Cider Vinegar;

ALSO,

1 set Carriage Harness
2 do Wagon do
3 boxes No. 1 Chocolate.

Together with a general assortment of Groceries and Shoes, for sale, by C. FOWLER.

Feb. 9, 1824.—*49

LIME,

For sale at the Auction Store of
WILLKINGS & CO.

March 18, 1824—4t57.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1824.

Burrell Benton and others, *vs.* Hugh Campbell.—Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State—It is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer, for six weeks, that if the said Defendant does not come in and file his answer to the petition in the above suit, on or before the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the said county, at the Court-House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in April next, it will be taken pro. confesso, heard ex parte, and the prayer of the petition granted.

6t59. W. DISMUKES, C. C. C.

DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE.

W. H. Maffett & Co.

HAVE just received, per schooner Azora, a large supply of *DRUGS, MEDICINES, Paints, Oils*, and *Hatters' Materials*; among which are,
50 kegs real English White Lead,
100 lbs. best Spanish Flot. Indigo.

All orders, in their line, thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

March 9, 1824.—*53

WELLINGTON BOOTS.

THE subscriber has just opened a few pair of Philadelphia made *WELLINGTON BOOTS*, of a very superior quality.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

COHEN'S OFFICE, *Baltimore,* Feb. 26th, 1824.

RISE OF TICKETS IN THE

GRAND STATE LOTTERY OF MARYLAND.

Only THREE drawings now remain to complete this splendid scheme—the wheels are IMMENSELY RICH in capitals—the great Capitals of

100,000 DOLLS.

the 20,000, 2 of 10,000, 5,000—7 of 1,000, &c. being still undrawn, and for all which can be had at COHEN'S OFFICE, the CASH the moment they are drawn.

☞ In order to allow time for distant adventurers to renew their small prizes and to complete investments, the commissioners will continue their drawing on Thursday, the 25th of *March*, on which day the price of tickets will be advanced to TWENTY DOLLARS—in the meantime the rates will continue as follows:

Whole Tickets	15 00	Quarters	3 75
Halves	7 50	Eighths	1 87

To be had, warranted undrawn, at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
114, *Market-st. Baltimore.*

Where the great capital prizes in BOTH THE LAST LOTTERIES were sold, and WHERE MORE CAPITAL PRIZES HAVE BEEN OBTAINED THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA.

Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes in any of the Baltimore lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. *Baltimore.*

☞ Orders will also be received at the POST-OFFICE, FAYETTEVILLE, where the official lists of the regular drawings are regularly received, for the examination of all tickets, *gratis.* 3t55

FOR SALE.

3 packages DRY GOODS, assorted, suitable for a country Store. They are for sale at a low price, at twelve months' credit. JNO HUSKE.

March 4 1824.—52tf.

Religious Pamphlet.

FOR sale, at the Book-Store of Jno. M'Rae, a few copies of a pamphlet, entitled "The substance of a Discourse, on the validity of Presbyterial or Elder Ordination. Delivered in the Methodist Chapel in Newbern, Sunday evening, Feb. 15, 1824. By E. Drake, M. E. C." 1w

POETRY.

No loose or wanton, though a wand'ring Muse.

The following exquisite little ballad is extracted from the "Select Melodies of Scotland," and is attributed to the pen of Professor Smyth, of Cambridge University, England.

O thou art the lad of my heart, Willy,
There's love, and there's life and glee—
There's a cheer in thy voice, and thy bounding step,
And there's a bliss in thy blithsome e'e.
But oh! how my heart was tried, Willy;
For little I thought to see,
That the lad who won the lasses all,
Would ever be won by me.

Adown this path we came, Willy,
'Twas just at this hour of eve;
And will he or will he not, thought I,
My fluttering heart relieve?—
So oft we paused, as we saunter'd on;
'Twas fear—and hope—and fear:
But here at the wood, we parting stood,
'Twas rapture his vows to hear.

Ah, vows so soft—*thy* vows, Willy!—
Who would not of like be proud?
Sweet lark, with thy soaring, echoing song,
Come down from thy rosy cloud:
Come down to thy nest, and tell thy mate,
But tell thy mate alone—
Thou hast seen a maid whose heart of love,
Is merry and light as thy own.

SELECTIONS,
LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, &c.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

Extracts from the last Number of the London Quarterly Review.

A HEROINE OF HINDOSTAN.

The Mahratta females, both of the brahmin and sudra castes, have great personal influence even in affairs of state, when married to princes, or chiefs; if the wives of men of rank, they have usually a distinct provision and estate of their own, enjoy as much liberty as they could desire, seldom wear a veil, and give feasts and entertainments to their friends on births and marriages. Though not beauties, they have generally soft features, and an expression that denotes quickness and intelligence. They are instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic; and the management of the horse always constitutes a part of their education. This freedom from restraint has produced, particularly in the profligate courts of Holkar and Scindea, examples of shameless licentiousness in some of the Mahratta princesses; that of Holkar, however, can boast of a princess of talent, virtue, and energy, which "made her," says Sir John Malcolm, "a blessing to the country over which she ruled, and has associated her memory with every plan of improvement and just government in the province of Malwa."

Alia Bhye was the mother of Mallee Row Holkar, who, originally of a weak and unsettled intellect, became at last insane, and died about nine months after he had mounted the musnud. This high-minded woman took upon herself the reins of government, which she conducted for thirty years in undisturbed tranquility. It was her custom to sit every day in open durbar, transacting business; she heard every complaint in person, and was always accessible; she investigated, with unwearied diligence, the most insignificant causes, when appeals were made to her decision. She built forts, constructed roads, and tanks, and caravanseras for the benefit of travellers. The treasures of Holkar, which came into her possession, were appropriated to the purposes of charity and good works. The hours gained from the affairs of state were all given to acts of devotion and charity, and a deep sense of religion strengthened her mind, in the performance of her worldly duties. She used to say that she 'deemed herself answerable to God for every exercise of power.' There is scarcely a place of Hindoo pilgrimage from the Himalaya mountains to Cape Comorin, that does not attest her bounties. She daily fed the poor, and on particular festivals, gave entertainments to the lowest classes. During the hot months of the year, persons were stationed on the roads to supply travellers with water; and, at the commencement of the cold season, she gave clothes to a great number of her dependants, and to infirm people. It is even said that the beasts of the field, the birds of the air, and the fish of the river, shared in her compassion.

'An event occurred in the latter years of Alia Bhye, of too interesting and afflicting a nature to be passed over in silence. The melancholy death of her only son Malee Row, has been noticed. She had, besides, one daughter, Muchta Bhye, who was married, and had one son, who, after reaching manhood, died at Mhysir. Twelve months afterwards his father died, and Muchta Bhye declared immediately her resolution to burn with the corpse of her husband. No efforts (short of coercion) that a mother and a sovereign could use, were untried by the virtuous Alia Bhye, to dissuade her daughter from the fatal resolution. She humbled herself to the dust before her, and entreated her as she revered her God, not to leave her desolate and alone on the earth. Muchta Bhye, altho' affectionate, was calm and resolved.—"You are old, mother, (she said,) and a few years will end your pious life. My only child, and husband are gone, and when you follow, life, I feel, will be insupportable; but the opportunity of terminating it with honor will then have passed." Alia Bhye, when she found all persuasion unavailing, determined to witness the last dreadful scene. She walked in the procession, and stood near the pile, where she was supported by two Brahmins, who held her arms. Although obviously suffering great agony of mind, she remained tolerably firm until the first blaze of the flame made her lose all self-command; and while her shrieks increased the noise made by the exulting shouts of the immense multitude that stood around, she was seen to gnaw in anguish those hands she could not liberate from the persons by whom she was held. After some convulsive efforts, she so far recovered as to join in the ceremony of bathing in the Nerbudda, when the bodies were consumed. She then retired to her palace, where for three days, having taken hardly any sustenance, she remained so absorbed in grief that she uttered not a word. When recovered from this state, she seemed to find consolation in building a beautiful monument to the memory of those she lamented.'—vol. I. p. 190.

'It is pleasing to find,' observes Sir John Malcolm, 'that her devotion, although it forbade her to infringe what usage had sanctioned and rendered holy, had not subdued in this admirable woman's mind, the maternal feelings of humanity.' After her husband's death, who was killed before she was twenty years of age, she always dressed in plain white clothes, according to the usage of Hindoo widows, and remained, amid every temptation, unchanged in her habits of character. Even flattery appears to have been lost upon Alia Bhye. A Brahmin wrote a book in her praise; she heard it with patience, observed that she was undeserving the encomiums bestowed upon her, ordered it to be thrown into the Nerbudda, and took no farther notice of the author. Sir John Malcolm remarks, that a female without vanity, and a bigot without intolerance, form an extraordinary picture; but the facts which he has collected respecting this extraordinary woman, rest, he assures us, on grounds that admit of no scepticism. 'In the most sober view,' he says, 'that can be taken of her character, she certainly appears, within her limited sphere, to have been one of the purest and most exemplary rulers that ever existed; and she affords a striking example of the practical benefit a mind may receive from performing worldly duties under a deep sense of responsibility to its Creator.'

Alia Bhye died at the age of sixty, in the year 1795, leaving no heir to her fortune and power; and from her death commenced the reign of those destroyers of the house of Holkar, who ruined the fair prospects which her wise and just government had opened to the inhabitants of her dominions

BRITISH POWER IN INDIA.

'Our present condition in India is one of apparent repose, but full of danger. With the means we had at our command, the work of force was comparatively easy: the liberality of our government gave grace to conquest, and men were for the moment satisfied to be at the feet of generous and humane conquerors. Wearied with a state of continued warfare and anarchy, the loss even of power was hardly regretted; halcyon days were anticipated, and men prostrated themselves in hopes of elevation. All these impressions made by the combined effect of power, humanity, and fortune, were improved to the utmost, by the character of our first measures. The agents of government were generally individuals who had acquired a name in the scene in which they were employed: they were unfettered by rules, and their acts were adapted to soothe the passions, and accord with the habits and prejudices of those whom they had to conciliate or to reduce to obedience.

'But there are many causes which operate to make a period like this one of short duration; and the change to a colder system of policy, and the introduction of our laws and regulations into countries immediately dependant upon us, naturally excite agitation and alarm. Disgust and discontent succeed to terror and admiration; and the princes, the chiefs, and all who had enjoyed rank or influence, see nothing but a system dooming them to immediate decline and ultimate annihilation.'—vol. 2. p. 264, 265.

This view of the subject, taken by Sir John Malcolm, he considers as applicable only to the countries under our immediate sway. That system of influence and control, which our condition compels us to exercise over many of our allies and dependents, presents far more serious difficulties. So long as we govern through the agency of native princes and chiefs, he considers it the best policy to employ all our moral influence, and physical power to strengthen instead of weakening, these royal instruments of government; and if compelled by circumstances to depart from this course, he deems it obviously more prudent to assume at once, and exercise the immediate sovereignty of the country, than to leave to such weak and degraded instruments any means of avenging themselves on a power which has rendered them the debased tools of its own rule. The speediest death of such government is, we agree with him, the best for all parties. But this, it must, at the same time, be admitted, is the very greatest evil against which we have to guard. 'Increase of territory,' says Sir John, 'will in spite of all our efforts, come too rapidly; but to be all at safe, the march must be gradual towards a crisis, which cannot be anticipated without alarm.' We have no retreat, as he justly observe, whenever our authority is in question; *en avant!* must here be our motto. We have no natural root in the soil, unassociated as we are, in the language, prejudices, habits and religion, with the people we have to govern. The foundation of our authority rests on opinion, and this compels us at all hazards, to carry through every dispute and contest with the natives whether of our own provinces or of those under our protection, for our ascendancy cannot long exist, if our strength be ever doubted.

The restoration of tranquility to Central India, by our means, was at first recognized by all classes as a real blessing; but symptoms of jealousy have since occasionally shown themselves; and serious apprehensions as to the permanence of their present condition are predominant from the first princes to the potails of villages. The very prosperity of the country may be expected to stimulate into action some of that restless spirit which has been repressed, but not destroyed; and increased cultivation and improving trade, will present objects of plunder which had ceased to exist.

It requires, therefore, on our part, a delicate line of conduct, and wise and vigilant measures for the preservation of peace, and of that confidence in the well disposed portion of the community, which an uniform system of easy comprehension, a clear and explicit avowal of our views and objects, a never ceasing exertion to calm and tranquilize the minds of the numerous princes and chiefs, and a rigid adherence to good faith can alone inspire.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY OF A MURDER.

Almost the last case of note in which the torture was used in France before the Revolution, was one of a very extraordinary nature. It is observed, by the French Editor of the collection of cases from which the following is taken, that the most trivial circumstances may sometimes be of considerable importance, in the investigation of truth, but especially in judicial inquiries, where a trifling incident may serve to clear the character or save the life of an individual, by explaining doubtful or suspicious appearances. This observation he considers is fully exemplified by the following case:—

An English Catholic lady named Burton, when travelling a second time to take the waters of Bagneres, stopped at an inn in a small town, where she had lodged the preceding year. There was but one double-bedded room unoccupied, and Mrs. Burton was obliged to put up with that as the only accommodation which could be obtained for herself and waiting-maid. The latter, after she had attended her mistress, prepared to retire herself, but when nearly undressed, caught a glimpse of her figure in a large inclined mirror which stood opposite the bed. When, charmed with her own appearance, the words, "*Ah! la peau blanche! ah! la jollie jambe!*" (what a fair skin! what a handsome leg!) escaped from her, with some other expressions of vanity perfectly natural in a French girl of her age. At last, pleased and satisfied with herself, she retired to rest, and being fatigued with the day's journey, soon fell into a profound sleep.—When she awoke in the morning she approached the bed of her mistress, and drew aside the curtains for the purpose of waking her.—Judge what was her surprise and horror on beholding the corpse of her mistress swimming in blood! she uttered a piercing cry, and instantly fell back deprived of sense. The landlord, on hearing the shriek, ran up stairs, burst open the door, and beheld a sight which, for a moment, froze him with terror. Recovering himself, however, he called up his servants, to whose care he consigned the unhappy waiting-maid, and directed them to attend her whilst he went to make his depositions before a Magistrate. The latter immediately proceeded to the place and ordered the servant to be detained until further information could be procured. The proceedings were long; the maid was subjected to examination by interrogatories, and as nothing appeared to implicate her, a sentence was pronounced, by which her innocence was declared, and she was set at liberty. This, however, was not sufficient for her; she possessed one of those proudly delicate spirits, to whom irreproachable innocence appeared an absolute want. She therefore considered, that by a mere legal discharge from the accusation, she had not been completely exonerated, and she determined to reside for some time longer in the town, in order to obtain from the tribunal of public opinion the fullest possible satisfaction.

For this purpose, she took lodgings at a milliner's, who supplied her with work, and enabled her to live without exhausting the little she had saved from her earnings whilst in the service of Mrs. Burton. After having been thus employed nearly two months, she had occasion one day to go to a fruiterer's shop, which was near to a joiner's manufactory. One of the joiner's men, who was amusing himself with singing, suddenly stopped, and, after observing her for a moment, said, "Ah! la peau blanche! la jollie jambe!" Recollection flashed across her mind, and it became evident to her that these expressions, directed to her, could only have been learned from her own mouth, at the time she used them under the circumstances which it has been necessary to describe. The manner in which the words were uttered, fixed a suspicion in her mind against the man, but she concealed her emotion, and suffered nothing to escape her which could induce him to suspect her feelings. After having finished her business at the fruiterer's, she repaired immediately to a magistrate, to whom she related the circumstance, which caused the simple exclamation, thus repeated in so mysterious a manner by the joiner. The magistrate immediately issued his warrant to apprehend the young man, whose character had already become notoriously bad. The usual forms of criminal proceedings were gone through, but without producing any thing further than the circumstance related against the accused. The case under these circumstances, was considered to be one for the application of torture, which produced the expected effect. The man confessed that he was hidden under one of the beds in the room where Mrs. Burton and her maid slept on the night of their arrival: that he had remarked the conduct of the latter, notwithstanding his constrained position, from which he did not move, until the people in the house had retired to bed, and that then, furnished with a gag and poinard, he committed the murder in silence, and escaped with the purse he found under the lady's pillow. He further stated, that the maid owed her safety to her profound sleep, and to the hope he entertained that all the suspicion of the murder would fall upon her. The report of a surgeon was obtained, from which it appeared that the wounds had been inflicted on the deceased by means of a sharp cutting instrument, such as described. This evidence, with the fact that the man soon after the murder had spent money very profusely, which it was probable he could not have obtained honestly, the relation of a servant girl, and the confession of the monster himself, were considered sufficient ground for his condemnation and execution, which took place shortly afterwards.

FROM THE PORTLAND GAZETTE.

USEFUL RULES
FOR SUNDRY SORTS OF PEOPLE.

1. When you go to meeting, always wait around the doors of the meeting house till the services have been commenced. It is an excellent time and place to learn news and see fashions.

2. If you care nothing about news or fashions, still go into the house *as late as possible*. This will show that you are calm and composed as you should be.

3. Whenever you go in, go with *all speed* and a *good deal of noise*. Life is short at best, and none of it should be wasted, and besides, *noise* is a proof of *zeal*.

4. Never apply the sermon to *yourself*, but to your neighbors and friends: otherwise you would tacitly charge the preacher with dealing in *personalities*.

5. Never go to church in the *afternoon*, lest you should thereby be made to forget the sermon you hear in the *morning*.

6. As *ladies* wear *their* hats *all meeting time*, there can be no reason why a *gentleman* should not keep *his* on his head till he *reaches his pew*, at least.

7. Never encourage the practice of *hospitality* as it has a manifest tendency to injure *tavern keepers*.

8. *Young men* should be careful to improve all their *time:* and nothing will so constantly remind them of this duty as to be always *playing with their watch-chains:* especially in the presence of ladies, who are so apt to *distract* the attention.

9. Gentlemen of *all ages*, would do well in company to *sit* in a position approaching the *horizontal;* as for instance, with the *feet* against the *jambs*, and the body resting chiefly on the *back bone:*—this will aid the *circulation*, and save the blood the trouble of running *up hill*.

10. People should be ambitious, and take aim at *exalted distinctions and uncommon attainments:* This proves the folly of attending to small things, as *common* sense and *common* honesty, *any body* can do that.

11. *Private scandal and tattling* ought to be practised and encouraged:—they give relish to conversation—keep the world on its guard, and preserve alive a proper sense of our rights and privileges: Besides, there *should be no secrets in a Republican Government.*

12. Never perform your promises so long as you can avoid it, in this way you prolong the *pleasure of hope* and the *joy of anticipation.* You know that *hope is an anchor*, and *anticipation* beats *enjoyment* all to nothing.

13. Be careful how you *bestow favours*, for they lay people under the *weight of obligation;* and what can be more painful to *free, sovereign, and independent* citizens?

14. Never give a *direct* answer; it is an awful damper to the *imagination;* whereas *doubts* and *queries* are the very stimulants to *inquiry and exertion.*

15. Never give up your opinion though you are convinced *it is wrong:* if you do you will get such a habit of giving it up that you will surrender it *when it is right.*

16. Parents should flog their children *while in a passion:* they will then do it *fully*, and the children will know they are in earnest.

17. Be sure that you never *forgive injury.* for if you *should*, it is ten to one you may *forget* it and thus be exposed to *further* injury. Besides, it shows a want of *spunk.*

18. It is an old proverb, "If you would to *make* a man honest, convince him that *you think* him so." Therefore, if a young gentleman calls a young lady an angel, she should by all means *believe* him.: He will then *treat her* accordingly, and she will probably *become one.*

19. Flattery being somewhat like *horn*, every lady should have some near *hand*—It is a delightful *stimulant*, and gives the most charming sensations.

20 As *Man* is the *Lord* of Creation, and *Woman* the *Lady* of it, one has as good a right to govern as the other:—Hence, if husband and wife cannot agree, it is their *right and duty* to declare war against each other: and appeal to arms, as other independent Powers are in the habit of doing.

POOR RICHARD.

MORAL.

INDUSTRY A DUTY OF THE YOUNG.

Diligence, industry, and proper improvement of time, are material duties of the young. To no purpose are they endowed with the best abilities, if they want activity for exerting them. Unavailing in this case, will be every direction that can be given them, either for their temporal or spiritual welfare. In youth, the habits of industry are most easily acquired: in youth, the incentives to it are strongest, from ambition and from duty, from emulation and hope, from all the prospects which the beginning of life affords. If, dead to these calls, you already languish in slothful inaction, what will be able to quicken the more sluggish current of advancing years? Industry is not only the instrument of improvement, but the foundation of pleasure. Nothing is so opposite to the true enjoyment of life as the relaxed and feeble state of an indolent mind. He who is a stranger to industry, may possess, but cannot enjoy. For it is labour only which gives the relish to pleasure. It is the appointed vehicle of every good man. It is the indispensable condition of our possessing a sound mind in a sound body. Sloth is so inconsistent with both, that it is hard to determine, whether it be a greater foe to virtue, or to health and happiness. Inactive as it is in itself, its effects are fatally powerful. Though it appear a slowly flowing stream, yet it undermines all that is stable and flourishing. It not only saps the foundation of every virtue, but pours upon you a deluge of crimes and evils. It is like water which first putrifies by stagnation, and then sends up noxious vapours, and fills the atmosphere with death. Fly, therefore, from idleness, as the certain parent both of guilt and of ruin. And under idleness I conclude, not mere inaction, only, but all that circle of trifling occupations, in which too many saunter away their youth, perpetually engaged in frivolous society or public amusements; in the labours of dress, or the ostentation of their persons. Is this the foundation which you lay for future usefulness and esteem? By such accomplishments do you hope to recommend yourselves to the thinking part of the world, and to answer the expectations of your friends and your country? Amusement in youth requires: it were vain, it were cruel to prohibit them. But, although allowable as the relaxation, they are most culpable as the business of the young. For they then become the gulf of time, and the poison of the mind. They foment bad passions. They weaken the manly powers. They sink the native vigor of youth into contemptible effeminacy.

BLAIR.

The most authentic witnesses of any man's character are those who know him in his own family, and see him without any restraint or rule of conduct, but such as he voluntarily prescribes to himself. If a man carries virtue with him into his private apartments, and takes no advantage of unlimited power or probable security; if we trace him through the round of his time, and find that his character, with those allowances which mortal frailty must always want, is uniform and regular, we have all the evidence of his sincerity, that one man can have with regard to another: and, indeed, as hypocrisy cannot be its own reward, we may, without hesitation, determine that his heart is pure.

JOHNSON.